

## HUNS OBSERVE STRICT SECRECY

Keep Plans of Attacks in Dark, Hoping Thereby to Surprise Allies.

## CHANGE IN METHODS

New Tactics by Which Germans Hope to Attain Their Objectives.

(By Lieut.-Col. Hephington.)  
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London.—Napoleon's famous saying that an army which desires to maintain its superiority must change its tactics every ten years has received much attention during this war. In no other campaign have tactical methods developed and changed more rapidly and in no other have the material means of war increased in a more striking manner the opportunities for improving tactical methods.

The human factor alone has not altered, but there have been greater demands made upon it, especially for brains, and these have not always completely been met. We have had plenty of experience of German defensive tactics between November, 1914, and March, 1918, but it has only been during the last four months that we have experienced in the war the latest offensive tactics the enemy had evolved from a study of the campaign.

**Secrecy Their Foundation.**  
From many documents, as well as from practical knowledge, we are able to ascertain a good deal about these new tactics, and I now propose saying something about them.

Secrecy of preparation is the foundation of these new tactics. When a surprise had been secured, as it was to a large extent before the attacks of March 21 and May 27, then very great results followed, but when, as on June 9 and July 15, the enemy's intentions became known beforehand, then the same results have not been obtained. Good intelligence work and good air scouting particularly by night are the best safeguards and it is satisfactory to know that before the last two great German attacks our news of the enemy's plans was good.

Practically all the enemy's preparations are made by night in order to escape the notice of our airmen, and as in summer the nights are short, the period required for the meticulous preparation which the Germans devote to their grand attacks is correspondingly lengthened. It took three months to prepare for March 21 and two months to get ready for May 27. July 15 took seven weeks at least.

During this period German pioneers and working parties labored like slaves to prepare the ground in front of the intended advance, fill in shell

holes, make fresh roads, bridge streams and German tank traps, which are often thirty yards wide, to clear wire and demolish barricades.

**Extensive Use of Camouflage.**  
Much of the work done was camouflaged to escape the eyes of our airmen by day, and all new roads and works were covered with manure and litter to prevent them being seen. The wheels of the wagons used by working parties were painted with straw to appear, while moving, as if the rut made by the wheels were obliterated before dawn. All supplies and munitions were brought up and placed in concealed dumps, while bridges of all kinds, even the heaviest, were prepared well behind the lines, and so far completed in advance that they could be thrown across by night and finished without the noise of hammers or pickaxes.

With all units to be employed on any work under fire there were triple crews, so that when a man fell he could at once be replaced. It takes a mighty long time to complete all these arrangements on the broad front of attack.

The new German offensive tactics of this year are based upon a short and most violent artillery preparation intended to neutralize or destroy hostile guns by the rapid discharge of gas and other shells, to annihilate the defenders by a deluge of projectiles from trench mortars and all calibres of guns and to bring such severe fire to bear upon all roads in the rear of the position attacked that the advance of hostile reinforcements may be rendered impracticable. Selection of the type of projectile is made according to the nature of the targets.

**Make-Up of German Division.**  
Generally speaking, a German division of three regiments, each made up of three battalions with four companies apiece, is organized in depth formation for the attack. Two regiments form the front line and supports and a third regiment forms the reserve. Each front line regiment has one battalion extended in front of the other two, and one behind them. The two other battalions of each regiment act as supports and the third regiment of the division is in the center and follows the main body of the division.

With it no the guns or batteries ordered to accompany the attack.

Artillery preparation of from two to four hours changes to a carefully regulated creeping barrage at the moment when the infantry advance begins and at the same moment a sustained covering fire is opened by the heavy machine guns. These guns are the "good smiths" of which the Kaiser spoke and under the protection of their blows the infantry comes on.

If the attack succeeds, the first line pushes on as far as possible, leaving machine gun nests and points of support to be dealt with by the second line. If the attack is held up, the front of once is covered by a machine gun barrage and the process of infiltration begins.

Men, either individually or by small groups accompanied by machine guns, endeavor to advance from cover to cover and turn all the strong points and machine gun nests in order to attack them from the rear and so allow other gunners to come up. The defender, meanwhile, is subjected to heavy fire from other machine guns in the rear and from accompanying batteries when they come into action.

**Best Element in Attack.**  
It is these small groups of highly trained riflemen and machine gunners that form the best element in an attack. If the enemy counter-attacks then they endeavor to break the line of groups well concealed, and in case they are driven back the machine guns in the rear receive and shelter them. Formal orders are usually given that there is to be no retreat and battle police look to it that there is none unless they are themselves swept away.

Passage of large rivers has become a difficult problem in the face of modern armies because the whole line of a river usually is strongly held. In the old days it was comparatively easy to threaten an army at one point and cross at another. The great number of modern armies altered the problem and the recent failure of the central powers on the Pieve and the Marne show some of the difficulties inherent in the operation now.

It was easy for the Germans to mass troops for the passage of the Marne under the protection from view afforded by the forests north of the river and to bring a tremendous fire of guns to bear upon the defenders' southern bank. In parts only the only attack was some bridges were thrown and troops passed across, but immediately these bridges and the massed troops waiting to cross became targets for airmen and artillery while a volume of fire descended upon the assailants after crossing and found them in cramped and

## VIRGINIA FIELD BOYS ARRIVE IN FRANCE

Popular Artillery Unit Formerly at Oglethorpe Ready to Get in Fighting.

Girls, the Virginia Field is in France!  
No military organization that has

Raymond O. Bennett.



Chattanooga Soldier With the Virginia Field Artillery, Which Has Reached the Fighting Zone.

been stationed at Chickamauga ever ceased quite the air the Virginia boys managed to do, at least, from a feminine standpoint. Lines between commissioned officers and enlisted men cut but little figure when it came to the Virginia boys and Chattanooga soldiers. Out of some of the best homes of the Old Dominion state, the boys were made welcome wherever they went.

Word of their arrival in France comes in the form of a notification that Raymond O. Bennett, a Chattanooga boy, who enlisted in the Virginia regiment while it was stationed here, is "over there." Young Bennett is just over the brink of 21 years. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Bennett and received his preliminary military training at the Georgia Military Academy and the Virginia Military Institute.

unenviable positions.

To the rigid formalism of the German an answer can always be found. The point is to watch closely the tendencies of the enemy's tactics and to meet his new developments with other novelties of our own. There is nothing that disconcerts the German more than a novelty exploited at his expense.

## CHANCELLOR SCORES J. HAYS ALLIN'S BILL

The petition of J. Hays Allin to have the bond made by the city of Chattanooga in his injunction case against the city made larger was denied Saturday morning in an opinion handed down by Chancellor W. B. Garvin. The opinion handed down by the chancellor is as follows:

"In this cause the complainant, who is not a lawyer, is endeavoring to represent himself and the result is a bill which is a mass of irrelevance, impertinence and a scandal. So far I have not taken cognizance of these defects in the bill out of consideration for complainant's ignorance of the requirements of pleadings, but carefully examined his bill to see if it was a proper cause for a preliminary injunction and made my ruling accordingly. The motion to require a larger bond is dismissed. The city is not alleged to be insolvent."

The case of J. Hays Allin, which began with condemnation proceedings relative to the city's building a road through his property on Cameron hill has been in litigation for a number of years. It was recently heard in the circuit court and decided in favor of the defendants. An injunction was then asked for by Mr. Allin in the chancery court and an injunction bond made by complainant. Then the city made bond to continue the work and later the motion asking that the bond be made higher was filed by Mr. Allin. This was the motion asked on Saturday by Chancellor Garvin.

William H. Wilson.

William H. Wilson, residing at 162 Charles street, died early Saturday morning in a local sanitarium. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

## WAR REVIEW TERSELY GIVEN BY THE TWO LEADING NEWS SERVICES

(Associated Press.)

Shifting their blows to the southern area of the sector between Soissons and Rheims, the French have struck the German lines at Port-a-Binson, on the south side of the Marne and about a mile south of the village of Châtillon. It is officially reported from Paris that the French lines were advanced at that point.

Further east on the Champagne sector the troops of Gen. Gouraud by a local operation south of Montagne Sans Nom (Mountain Without a Name) have pressed forward over half a mile along a front of almost two miles. The advance east of Rheims was seemingly for the purpose of restoring the allied line in that section of the battle front. The attack sectors of Port-a-Binson, however, had another object. German troops were reported early in the week at Marfaux and Poucy, northeast of Châtillon and south of the western spur of Rheims mountain. A considerable success near Châtillon would put them in a pocket within the larger pocket and tend to force their withdrawal to new lines farther back toward the middle of the German salient.

West of Port-a-Binson the Germans hold the north bank of the Marne for a considerable distance and the French apparently have struck at the angle between the German line along the river and that from the Marne toward Rheims.

Along the western side of the German salient there is no official mention of events of special importance lately. It is reported that French and Americans were attacking the enemy this morning, centering their efforts on the work of clearing the Germans out of the wooded areas to the south and southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois. This was said to have been nearly accomplished.

In spite of the general expectation that the Germans are fighting on the southern side the salient to cover the retreat of their armies and the salvaging of the vast supplies piled up along the Marne in preparation for the great offensive which began July 15, there appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the military experts to consider the possibility of a new German attack somewhere on the battle line between Soissons and Rheims. The stubborn manner in which the enemy has been fighting and his failure to attack on some other active front is contended, points to the fact that the Germans are committed to a renewed offensive along the Marne in the hope of still winning a victory there.

Along the British front near Arras and Lens and along the Somme sector the German artillery has been active. British raiding parties have been active at various points along their lines.

A fall, probably only for a few hours, has intervened in the desperate battle on the Marne salient. The allied offensive, although unchecked by the Germans, has slowed down. Enemy counter attacks have ceased for the moment.

Meanwhile the allied artillery is pouring a heavy fire on the German bases, depots and lines of communication within the pocket between Rheims and Soissons. The entire region is within the range of the big guns, and, as on the previous days, they continue to hammer the enemy unceasingly.

Allied airmen have increased the intensity of their bombing operations. As a result the Germans within the pocket probably are not better off than during the period of the fighting in the ever-growing edge of the salient. From the Ourcq to the Marne and along the Marne the Germans have been cleared almost entirely from the area in the forest of the Toisonelle wood, and now stand with their backs against the virtually clear plateau between Fere-en-Tardenois and Villenot-Tardenois. The allied lines are within a few miles of these places and Fere, originally the most important southern base, is of no use to the enemy, allied guns dominating the town and the diverging roads. This situation was improved further for the allies by the capture of Villenot-Tardenois and Oulchy-le-Chateau.

Almost all the progress Friday was made in the wooded areas north of the Marne and between the Marne and the Ourcq. Using as small a number of men as possible, the enemy depended upon artillery and machine guns to halt the French and Americans, but they pushed on and chased the Germans to the northern edges. Local showers fell over much of the battle area Friday.

It is believed the German crown prince continues to withdraw his men and supplies from the salient. Further fires have been seen and explosions heard within the enemy lines. To withdraw would be an admission by the crown prince that he had met with a serious setback. There would probably be a drop in the German morale and the German command may prefer to hold on rather than to admit defeat. From a military standpoint the Germans would improve their position if they retired to the Vesle. All the ground gained along the Marne in the onslaught of July 15 has been lost to the Germans except a stretch of eight miles.

East of Rheims in Champagne, Gen. Gouraud has been busy and has re-occupied his former first line east of the Suippe. The advance measures more than 500 yards on a front of over ten miles and includes the recapture of the Main-de-Massiges. In the operation the French took 1,100 prisoners. Paris last night also reported the capture of 700 Germans on the western flank of the salient, making a total of 1,800.

The latest estimate of German prisoners taken since July 15 is 30,000. On the other sectors in France the allies await German thrusts. There is strong belief in some quarters that the enemy will strive to ease the situation north of the Marne by a strong attack elsewhere, but nothing has materialized. The Germans have failed to repeat their futile attack against the British in Flanders.

British airmen in the past week have accounted for ninety-one enemy machines while losing fifty-one. Long distance raiding was the greatest during the war. Twenty-five incursions into Germany were made and 151 tons of bombs dropped. Zebruge and Ostend also were bombed.

Further complications have arisen in the Siberian situation. A provisional government at Omsk, in central Siberia, claims supreme authority and has declared the independence of Siberia. Another report received in London says that the Siberian government at Vladivostok, presumably that headed by Gen. Horvath, has resigned.

## FIRST WOMAN APPOINTED U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY

San Francisco, July 26.—Mrs. Annette Adams today assumed the duties of United States district attorney under temporary appointment by Federal Judge Van Fleet. She was chief deputy to District Attorney Robert D. Jones, who resigned. She was designated to become a special assistant to United States Atty.-Gen. Gregory. Mrs. Adams is the first woman to hold the office of United States district attorney.

## LOCAL BOY BELIEVED KILLED IN FRANCE



The Name of St. James C. "Loder" Appears in Monday's Casualty List, and is Thought to Be St. James C. Loder of This City.

While the death of Lieut. James C. "Loder," who was named in an Associated Press dispatch as having been killed by machine gun fire "over there," has not been officially reported to relatives, it is feared that he is none other than a well-known boy Chattanooga. Although the surname is spelled Loder in the dispatch, it is thought that the "a" is an error. The name of the Chattanooga officer is Loder.

Mrs. S. D. Loder, aunt of Lieut. Loder, fears that he has been killed. She expressed herself when Lewis M. Coleman, a friend and neighbor, broke the news to her.

She bore up bravely and declared that she was proud he had given his life for his country and the cause for which he fought. The young officer's mother is at Wilmington, N. C.

James Loder graduated from the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe last August, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. He was among those who volunteered for immediate service abroad and was with the first Chattanoogaans to go across after the training camp which he attended came to a close.

Prior to entering the service of Uncle Sam he was manager of the manufacturing department of the Frictionless Metal Company. His aunt, Mrs. S. D. Loder, resides on Lookout Mountain. A few months ago he sent her a French flag that had been under fire.

Lieut. Loder has a host of friends in Chattanooga, and further word will be anxiously awaited here.

According to the dispatch, he was killed near where Maj. J. M. McCloud fell. When the Americans crossed the Soissons-Arras road during the offensive, Maj. McCloud was wounded while leading his men. Machine gun bullets struck him in the left arm and in the left side. He continued fighting after receiving first aid, but a little later was killed by a high-explosive shell.

It was stated that Lieut. Loder, Capt. W. H. Holmes, who was also killed, and Maj. McCloud were buried at a cross-roads in a wheat field two kilometers southeast of Missy-au-Bois.

## HERRON WILL DEFEND AMAR ON LARCENY CHARGE

Says That City Employees Connected Gas Without Meter, Under His Orders.

Commissioner E. D. Herron will defend E. M. Amar, proprietor of the Amar restaurant on Market and Eleventh streets, against whom a charge of larceny was brought by the Chattanooga Gas company. The fact of the alleged larceny holds considerable interest. Amar has a \$20 guarantee deposit with the gas company. The company wanted Amar to raise this to \$50. Amar consulted with Commissioner Herron and refused. When the company shut off Amar's gas and removed the meter, Commissioner Herron had the gas turned on without the meter. Amar has been using it since then.

**Amar's Story.**

Amar tells the following story: "The gas company has been overcharging me on my meter. I complained to Herron, so the company has it in for me. They have cut my gas off several times, always selecting nights when I am very busy or Saturdays, when my rush is greatest."

In speaking for the city, T. F. Mahoney, sealer of weights and measures, said: "The gas company cannot shut off Amar's gas. There is a city ordinance forbidding the company to shut off any consumer's gas without first notifying the commissioner of public utilities. This office was not notified in Amar's case. Amar came to us and told us of the proposed raise by the company of his deposit. Herron told him not to pay it. The gas company said they would take the meter out. Mr. Herron sent Mr. Carter, my assistant, and myself to Mr. Billingsley, and we told him it he cut off Amar's gas we would turn it on again. He cut it off and we restored his service."

"It is a part of the franchise of the gas company that they shall serve the city. When they refuse Amar they break their franchise. The company has no claim against Amar."

Mr. Herron stated that the gas company must live up to its franchise as long as he is commissioner.

**Gas Company's Attitude.**

When interviewed, an official of the gas company said:

"All this action was brought about by this company asking an increase of Mr. Amar's deposit from \$20 to \$50. When we put in Mr. Amar's gas his business was small and \$20 was a sufficient deposit to cover the risk. Since then it has increased until we think \$50 not an unreasonable sum."

"We cannot get action on these gas accounts in less than two months' time. Thus we would have \$20 guaranteeing a bill of \$107. Fifty dollars' guarantee is certainly small enough."

"I am surprised at the attitude of the city. Surely we are violating no ordinance, establish and maintain a proper guarantee fund. Other consumers pay it, then why not Mr. Amar?"

"If Mr. Herron quotes on our gas under a city ordinance, surely there is no city ordinance allowing him to commandeer our business and use gas without a meter."

The trial is set for Aug. 3 before Justice Bork.



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## Shall Justice Rule?

HEAR LABOR'S VIEW OF THE

## Tom Mooney Case

DISCUSSED AT THE

## COURTHOUSE

## TOMORROW, 3 P. M.

Labor throughout the United States will hold mass meetings SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 28, to protest against the outrage on justice about to be perpetrated in California. The local meeting will be held under the auspices of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, and resolutions will be offered urging the President of the United States to again exert his influence to save Tom Mooney from becoming a martyr because of his activities in organized labor circles.

Organized labor members and the general public invited.